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*****Celebrating our 21st year of operations 1994-2014*****

Dear Friends of Adelaide Institute



When we formally began our Revisionist work two decades ago, we had no hesitation in opposing dictatorially-minded individuals who could not tolerate to hear anything positive about German World War Two history. Little did we know how strong this hatred against Germans still is, and so we deliberately set out to break the taboo topics surrounding anything that aims to stifle this re-evaluation of the German people's behaviour during not only World War Two but also prior to and even before

World War One began. Rightfully one can speak of the 30-year-war waged against anything German – 1914-1944. Let us note that [The Barnes Review](#), the only global Revisionist magazine is devoted, among other things, to just such a task:

***Bringing history into accord with the facts.
Politically incorrect, but historically accurate!***

This Christmas period characteristically signifies what is truly Germanic in spirit, and it is fitting that forbidden symbols are used in an attempt to de-fuse, to explain and to clarify and to point out to those individuals in whom German hatred still wells up within them that they are in error. Individuals who still hate Germans because of what they allegedly did during World War Two need to open their minds and appreciate the role played by war-time propaganda that generated such an image of the "evil Germans". Those not willing to do that are clearly satisfied in living out their final years in uncritical and self-delusional fashion because they remain either ignorant of the physical facts, are lying about them, or both.



Throughout these two decades of work we have found that Christmas time is usually the time when legal matters against us, and against likeminded individuals, is aired in the media. We recall when the Adelaide War Crimes trials began in 1991, the first accused was informed via *The Advertiser* just after Christmas day that he would be charged with having murdered war-time prisoners.

Adelaide Institute is now again in the news but for slightly different reasons, as the articles below indicate. What follows now is a brief reply to those articles and setting the record straight on what has been reported and who said what.

Holocaust denialists back calls for reform of Australia's race hate laws



**[Noel Towell](#) Reporter for *The Canberra Times*,
December 21, 2013**

Australia's leading Holocaust denial group has backed the Abbott government's intention to water down the nation's race-hate laws.

The Adelaide Institute, founded by convicted Holocaust denier Fredrick Toben, says section 18C of the Racial Discrimination Act and other laws on racial vilification stifle "legitimate" historical debate.

Attorney-General George Brandis and newly appointed Human Rights Commissioner Tim Wilson have both publicly called for

the abolition of laws, last used against News Corp columnist Andrew Bolt over articles about light-skinned Aborigines. Mr Wilson described the views of Dr Toben and his institute as "repugnant" and "fantasyland rubbish" but said he believed the courts were not the way to confront them.



Human Rights Commissioner Tim Wilson.

Photo: Wayne Taylor

Adelaide Institute director Peter Hartung said he did not have a view on Mr Wilson's appointment to the commission but that the denialist group supported the repeal of section 18C. "These laws stop discussion of things that can be proved with facts and figures so it cannot be debated," he said.

"These laws were brought in to shut people up when they have no rational argument against what they're saying."

Critics have branded 18C the "Bolt laws" after the News Corp columnist's prosecution in 2011 for his "inaccurate and offensive" attack on a group of Aborigines. However, Section 18C has mostly been used by Australian Jewish groups against Holocaust deniers and Nazi sympathisers.

Mr Hartung said the Adelaide Institute was sympathetic to Mr Bolt's cause. "What Andrew Bolt said was basically true and factual."

Mr Wilson said that free and untrammelled public debate was a better way to confront Holocaust denial than anti-hate speech laws.

"Rather than hide in their caverns of hate, these people should be exposed for the stupidity and absurdity of their commentary in public debate so their names can be dragged through the dirt for all time," the newly appointed commissioner said. "I disagree with people having recourse to the law to shut down public debate because there is a big difference between recourse to the law to protect yourself from physical violence, and protecting yourself from stupid and childish ideas."

Dr Toben went to jail in 2009 for defying Federal Court orders to remove material from his website that claimed there were no gas chambers at Auschwitz, and describing the murder of millions of European Jews during World War II as the "Holocaust myth". He was convicted and jailed in 1999 in Germany for the specific crime of Holocaust denial.

Australia/Israel and Jewish Affairs Council spokesman Jeremy Jones, who has prosecuted Dr Toben using 18C, said he was "not surprised" the denialists wanted the laws scrapped. "The minimum you would expect in a country like Australia is that people who are vilified by this material have some recourse to the law," Mr Jones said. "The recourse that we're talking about is asking people to stop what they're doing; nobody was suggesting that people have any sort of onerous penalties."

"Under 18C you do not have an untrammelled right to destroy the quality of life of any other Australian with your words."

A spokesman for Senator Brandis said he wanted to stop section 18C being used to stifle "freedoms of speech". "The government wants to ensure that laws which are designed to prohibit racial vilification are not used as a vehicle to attack legitimate freedoms of speech," the spokesman said.

"The two values - protecting people against racial vilification and defending freedoms of speech - are not inconsistent."

*

<http://www.canberratimes.com.au/national/holocaust-denialists-back-calls-for-reform-of-australias-race-hate-laws-20131220-2zr0u.html>

<http://www.smh.com.au/national/holocaust-denialists-back-calls-for-reform-of-australias-race-hate-laws-20131220-2zr0u.html>

Shoah deniers support Australian call to weaken anti-racism laws

Adelaide Institute, a Holocaust denial group, agree with attorney general, human rights commissioner's proposal to weaken, limit laws defining hate crime

Ynet, Published: 12.21.13, 13:24 / [Israel News](#)

Australia's largest Holocaust denial group expressed support in Tony Abbott's initiative to reduce and weaken the laws defining hate crimes, according to a Saturday report in the Australian daily the Sydney Morning Herald.

The report claimed that the Adelaide Institute, founded by Gerald Fredrick Töben - who served two jail sentences for Holocaust denial and anti-Semitism - announced that section C18 of the Racial Discrimination Act and other anti-racism laws have prevented "legitimate" historical discussions.



Auschwitz at WWII's end (Photo: EPA)

[Australia's](#) Attorney General George Brandis and Human Rights Commissioner Tim Wilson called for the legislative changes.

Wilson denounced Töben, saying his positions and the positions of the institute he formerly chaired are "repugnant" and "fantasyland rubbish," but added that the judicial system is not the arena for dealing with these broad issues.

According to Wilson, unhindered public debate is the proper way to deal with Holocaust deniers: "Rather than hide in their caverns of hate, these people should be exposed for the stupidity and absurdity of their commentary in public debate so their names can be dragged through the dirt for all time."

The current director of the Adelaide Institute, Peter Hartung, refused to respond to Wilson's comments, saying instead that "these laws stop discussion of things that can be proved with facts and figures so it cannot be debated. These laws were brought in to shut people up when they have no rational argument against what they're saying."

The anti-racism laws have been in the news since they were used in 2011 against a News Corp journalist for his "inaccurate and offensive" attacks on light-skinned Aborigines.

There was wide-spread criticism of the laws at the time, though the Sydney Morning Herald report says the legislation has mostly been used by Australian Jewish groups against Holocaust deniers and neo-[Nazis](#).



Jewish prisoners at Auschwitz (Photo: EPA)

Töben's second jail sentence, three months in 2009, was for breaking a court order to stop publishing [anti-Semitic](#) material on his website.

He was handed his first jail sentence in 1999, serving seven months in a German prison for denying the Holocaust. At [Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's](#) 2006 Holocaust denial conference, Töben claimed that the Auschwitz concentration camps was "too small" to have been the site of mass murder.

He claimed only 2,007 Jews were killed at [Auschwitz](#); most researchers place the figure between 1.1 million to 1.5 million people murdered at the notorious camp, most of them Jews.

Australia has witnessed several anti-Semitic incidents in the past decade, including a string of cases in 2006 thought to be the result of the summer conflict between Israel and Hezbollah. Less than two months ago, in October, six Sydney Jews were brutally assaulted.

Section 18C:

The Ethnic Community Council has its say

December 22, 2013 by J-Wire Staff

The Ethnic Communities Council of NSW has written to all its members urging them to send letters to the Federal Attorney-General and to the NSW Attorney-General to support efforts to combat racial vilification.

The appeal calls for support for the two submissions made by the ECC following a unanimous resolution made by the Members Forum at a meeting of over 50 members last week. The Forum heard a summary of the current legislative issues from ECAJ Adviser Ian Lacey, and it also recalled the history of the Racial Hatred law, when the NSW Consultation on the federal Bill was held in 1996 at the ECC premises. The 1996 Consultation was a large, vigorous and lively assembly which was chaired by Anti-Racism Task Force Convenor Josie Lacey (now ECAJ Life Member), and it was followed by government discussions with the ECC as the Bill passed through the Commonwealth Parliament.

The current letter to the Federal Attorney-General from ECC President Peter Doukas expresses concern at "reported proposals to diminish the protection against racial harassment and vilification afforded by Section 18C of the Racial Discrimination Act." It notes that the present law has little to do with freedom of speech, and that it provides civil remedies for "offensive behaviour because of race, colour, or national or ethnic origin".

The submission expresses the view that "any reduction in the protection afforded by the law for our member communities would send a message that the Australian Government is losing the will to provide legislative remedies which contribute to the preservation of our uniquely harmonious and culturally diverse society."

It concludes that "The members of our communities have a right to live their lives in freedom from insult, humiliation and intimidation on the ground of their ethnic identity, and we look to the Government to continue to assist in maintaining that right."

The second submission, to the NSW Attorney-General, notes that there has not been a single prosecution since the serious vilification provisions of the Anti-Discrimination Act came into force in 1990. The ECC therefore "applauds the recommendation of Law and Justice Committee of the Legislative Council, that in cases of serious racial vilification involving a threat of physical harm, the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner should have the power to refer the matter directly to the police without requiring the consent of the Attorney-General."

(By way of historical record, it is notable that the anti-vilification provisions of the Act were passed in 1989, but were not immediately proclaimed. It was only after a personal meeting by ECC President Ross Tzannes and Vice-President Josie Lacey with Premier Nick Greiner, that the proclamation took place.)

The current submission concludes that "the members of our communities have a right to live their lives in freedom from the incitement of hatred or serious contempt or ridicule on the ground of their ethnic identity, and we appreciate the Government's action in helping to maintain that right."

<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L4467899,00.html>

Right-of-Reply – For the Record

Firstly, a word of thanks to *Canberra Times's* journalist Noel Towell, for recognizing us as "Australia's leading Holocaust denial group". Of course we are the leaders of our field. Our opposition, the TRUTH Deniers, have been instrumental in elevating us to this position. When we present facts and figures in support of our historical research, pertaining to the alleged gassing of 6 million Jews, among other things, the cry goes out and newspapers immediately blast stories about us evil deniers into every remote corner of the world including Berlin, Tierra Del Fuego and Timbuktu. No one seems to notice that our research results are never questioned

or debated. And neither can they be since no physical evidence of gassing of Jews has ever been found.

An example of this blindly-believing and non-questioning mindset is Mr Wilson, who is quoted as saying that our views are "repugnant" and "fantasyland rubbish". He does not elaborate as to which views these are. We would like to know, and furthermore we would rather see a discussion rather than a bout of smearing and name-calling.

We "Holocaust deniers" are in fact so dangerous that special laws have needed to be enacted against us. There are limits to freedom of speech in our

democracy, and the limit is the "Holocaust". Thou must have no other Gods before it!

It is worth quoting here an article contemporaneous with the enactment of these laws, now approaching 20 years ago, from *NEWS WEEKLY*, July 2, 1994 - Page 3:

It is significant that Mr Teichmann chose to mention Mr Liebler in this context because it is Mr Liebler and other prominent representatives of the Australian Jewish community who have been among the most important backers of the racial vilification bill. Nor is it co-incidental that when Mr Keating chose recently to re-ignite debate on the bill, he did so at a conference of the Zionist Federation of Australia. Remarkably, the Liberal's Deputy Leader Peter Costello who was also in attendance at the conference refrained from distancing his party from Mr Keating's bill. Thus it appears to have bipartisan support.

Those who have cause to publicly disagree with these Jewish representatives – as this newspaper did in criticising certain aspects of the push for war crimes legislation a few years ago – have found themselves unjustly castigated as "anti-semitic". If those who are willing to toss around such labels without just cause are to be allowed to enshrine their own political agendas in Australian law, we are all in trouble.

Thus these racial vilification laws are really Jewish laws. And, according to Mr Towell's article, "Section 18C has mostly been used by Australian Jewish groups against Holocaust deniers and Nazi sympathisers." What we really have is a pseudo Holocaust denial law.

No doubt that there is much wailing and gnashing of teeth going on in the houses and Synagogues of those who are fearful of the truth over the impending destruction of this part of the act.

Hallelujah, hallelujah, just as Handel joyously celebrated the destruction of the Jewish temple, so we will celebrate the end of an evil Jewish law.

And now as we begin our 21st year of spreading the Truth about historically suppressed topics I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

**Peter Hartung
Director
Adelaide Institute
24 December 2013**



NAZI-DETECTOR



Let's test the Nazi detector – there ... it's registering something ...

What's wrong with the fine tuning? I'm just wearing brown shoes today.

<http://www.spiegel.de/spam/spam-cartoon-ari-plikat-detektor-a-937306.html>



Only through Antisemitism did my wife and I find our way to Wagner

THE ONE HUNDRED YEAR WAR AGAINST GERMANS CONTINUES - beyond 1914-2014?

*

**NAZI-labellers wish to ban the term NAZI because now they
themselves are called NAZI**

*

WHO SAYS THE HOLOCAUST IS OVER?

From: danaemet1@bigpond.com
Sent: Tuesday, 21 January 2014 5:09 AM
To: detlev_eismann@gmx.de
Subject: Fw: Combating the Glorification of Nazism

What aileth thee, dear Detlev,
 Ich meine, wo juckt es dich! Du musst verstehen dass
 Deutschland und Deutsche alleine stehen.
 Und alles, aber auch alles... was wir tun und getan
 haben verdreht und missverstanden wird. Absichtlich.
 Es ist kein Wunder dass sich ALLE zusammenschliessen
 gegen uns, Araber, Juden, Iraner, Anglos und wer sonst
 noch. **Wir Deutschen haben keine Freunde!**
 Im Dec. 2006 war die "Holocaust Conference" in
 Teheran, wo manche leichtglaebige Menschen dachten

dass sich da ein Land wie Iran einsetzt die Wahrheit zu
 ergruenden. Nichts ist geschehen in sieben Jahren!
 Der Praesident Ahmedinejad stellte fest, dass die Juden
 Frage nicht in Palestina geloest werden sollte, sondern
 es eigentlich eine europaeische Sache ist und der
 Judenstaat sollte nach Deutschland verlegt werden.
 Danke sehr Herr Praesident. **Medinat Weimar**, wohl
 moeglich!

Natuerlich wenn man diese Welt betrachtet und die
 vielen ueblen Machenschaften da kann man schon auf
 den Gedanken kommen dass die Nazis etliche gute
 Ideen hatten. So haben sie zB. auch Tieren ein
 Lebensrecht gegeben und die Kosher- Hallal
 Toetungsart verboten, um nur mal eines zu erwaechnen,
 was Dir am Herzen liegt.

Gruss von Dagmar

From: [Detlev Eismann](#)

Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 4:52 AM

To: [Gunter W](#) ; [Otto Sturhahn](#) ; [Rosemarie Rohrbach](#) ; [Ka](#) ; gerard@germancross.com ; efk@danzigfreestate.org ; [Dieter](#) ; [Dagmar Brenne](#)

Subject: Combating the Glorification of Nazism

Liebe Kameraden und Kameradinnen,
die ihr in der englischen Sprache mehr zuhause seid als ich, möchte vielleicht jemand auf diesen unfassbar verlogenen Artikel einer Carla Stea antworten? Ich bin wie vor den Kopf geschlagen, so etwas von Global Research, Canada, veröffentlicht zu sehen!
Aber bitte seid vorsichtig, damit ihr nicht selber zur Zielscheibe von Haßtiraden oder gar juristischer Verfolgungdet!

Die schlagen immer wilder um sich - auch und vor allem hier in Deutschland - weil sie ihr verruchtes System untergehen sehen. Es liegt bereits in Agonie, und im hebräischen Jahr 5777 (unserem 2016/17) wird es zu Ende sein.

Außer an Euch und an die Basis leite ich diese Schmähschrift an niemanden weiter.

Sieg Heil

Detlev

----- Original Message -----

From: [Global Research E-Newsletter](#)

To: detlev_eismann@gmx.de

Sent: Monday, January 20, 2014 5:04 PM

Subject: Carla Stea: Combating the Glorification of Nazism

Combating the Glorification of Nazism

By [Carla Stea](#), Global Research, January 19, 2014

Iran, Israel, Syria United, For Almost A Decade, in Support of United Nations Anti-Nazi Resolution; United States, For Almost a Decade, Opposed To This Resolution

On November 15, 2013, the United Nations Third Committee adopted Resolution A/c.3/68/L.65/Rev.1, on the Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

The Resolution is entitled:

COMBATING GLORIFICATION OF NAZISM AND OTHER PRACTICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO FUELLING CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE.'

This resolution is unique within the United Nations because it has united Iran, Israel and Syria, together with 123 other member States, in support of this resolution, repeatedly, year after year for almost a decade, while this same resolution, combating the resurgence of Nazism, has been consistently opposed by the United States, almost in isolation, during the same years.

The resolution states:

"1. Recalling the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the Judgement of the Tribunal, which recognized as criminal, inter alia, the SS organization and all its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, through its officially accepted members implicated in, or with knowledge of the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity connected with the Second World War, as well as other relevant provisions of the Charter and the Judgement."

"2. Alarmed, in this regard, at the spread in many parts of the world of various extremist political parties, movements and groups, including neo-nazis and skinhead groups as well as similar extremist ideological movements"

"3. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-nazism, neo-

fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances,"

"4. Expresses deep concern about the glorification in any form of the nazi movement, neo-nazism and former members of the Waffen SS organization, including by erecting monuments and memorials and holding public demonstrations in the name of the glorification of the nazi past, the nazi movement and neo-nazism, as well as by declaring or attempting to declare such members and those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition and collaborated with the nazi movement participants in national liberation movements."

"5. Emphasizes the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur that 'any commemorative celebration of the nazi Waffen SS organization and its crimes against humanity, whether official or non-official, should be prohibited by States."

"6. Expresses concern at recurring attempts to desecrate or demolish monuments erected in remembrance of those who fought against Nazism during the Second World War, as well as to unlawfully exhume or remove the remains of such persons, and in this regard urges States to fully comply with their relevant obligations, inter alia, under article 34 of Additional Protocol 1 to the Geneva Conventions of 1949."

"10. Stresses that the practices described above do injustice to the memory of the countless victims of crimes against humanity committed in the Second World War, in particular those committed by the SS organization and by those who fought against the anti-Hitler coalition and collaborated with the nazi movement, and that failure by States to effectively address such practices is incompatible with the obligations of States Members of the United Nations, under its Charter and is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the organization."

Although the United States attempted to rationalize its opposition to this resolution by claiming adherence to

principles of freedom of speech and expression, the restrictions on freedom of speech and expression within the United States are increasing alarmingly, leading to the inevitable concern that the United States' explanation for its opposition to this resolution is less than candid, and that the motivation for US opposition is being concealed. John Loftus, former United States government prosecutor for the United States Department of Justice, in his book: "America's Nazi Secret," reveals the enormity of United States corporate collaboration with nazi Germany throughout World War II, and the protection given these nazi collaborators by the very government agency, the Department of Justice, charged with prosecuting them for treason.

"The former Special Assistant Attorney General was the Justice Department lawyer who let free all the American corporate executives who had stayed in Germany to help their nazi clients...These businessmen had literally given aid and comfort to the enemy during the war...The Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States closed all of the treason cases in Occupied Germany. Not a single corporate officer ever went to jail for doing business with the Nazis - the Justice Department covered it all up. More than a hundred American traitors were returned home after many profitable years of serving Hitler. The army's original investigative files, codenamed ASHCAN and DUSTBIN are still off limits to 'protect the privacy' of the American citizens involved. An American intelligence officer, Allen Dulles, used his position in the OSS to protect himself and his clients from investigation for laundering nazi funds back to America. In addition to Dulles, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had his own Vice President and Attorney General under surveillance for protecting those American businessmen with commercial ties to the Third Reich. After British wiretapping suggested that FDR's right hand man had leaked classified information to a pro-nazi Swedish businessman, FDR quickly replaced his Vice-President with Harry Truman (who had a reputation for bi-partisan investigation into American corporate corruption.)"

"During the Nuremberg trials, one of the prosecuting attorneys, Walter J. Rockler - who later became my boss at OSI, discovered a German document listing the thirteen American banks that had secretly worked for the Third Reich during WWII....The US Justice Department had known all along where Rockler's missing witnesses could be found. The German bankers that Rockler was trying to prosecute at Nuremberg had hired American and British corporate executives - It was the Special Assistant Attorney General Victor Swearingen who had kept all the American and British moneymen hidden from the nosy Nuremberg prosecutors."

"Political smear tactics forced Rockler out before I could tell him why all nazi financial crimes investigations kept getting closed down. He was getting much too close to the truth. The money that funded the banks and corporations of the Third Reich came from Wall Street and 'the City,' London, England's financial district and Wall Street equivalent. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt knew about it, and so did his Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Morgenthau initiated Operation Safehaven, a program to trace nazi flight

capital back to the western investors. The problem was that Roosevelt never told Harry Truman about his real motive for the nazi bankers trial at Nuremberg. The German bankers were supposed to point their finger at their American investment partners, which would effectively incriminate the principal financial contributors to the GOP. Had he lived, Roosevelt might have succeeded in bringing treason charges against some of the leading lights of Wall Street."

So it was that Wall Street and the "City of London" financed the nazi juggernaut, the global scourge that slaughtered 6 million Jewish civilians and more than 30 million Soviet civilians, with the ultimate goal of exterminating communism in the Soviet Union and everywhere else. All this for the ultimate profit of the "Robber Barons" who perpetrated a barbarism of the human species that perverted the human soul itself, in an orgy of sadism possible only with the annihilation of human values that capitalism requires.

In "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," William Shirer reveals:

"Before the postwar trials in Germany, it was generally believed that the mass killings were exclusively the work of a relatively few SS leaders. But the records of the court leave no doubt of the complicity of a number of German businesses, not only the Krupps and the directors of I.G. Farben Chemical Trust, but smaller entrepreneurs who outwardly must have seemed to be the most prosaic and decent men, pillars - like good businessmen everywhere - of their communities...."

"There were practices of the Germans during the short-lived New Order that resulted from sheer sadism...The nazi medical experiments are an example of this sadism;...it is a tale of horror - this criminal work was known to thousands of leading physicians of the Reich, not a single one of whom, so far as the record shows, ever uttered the slightest public protest."

"In the murders in this field the Jews were not the only victims. The nazi doctors also used Russian prisoners of war, Polish concentration camp inmates, women as well as men, and even Germans. The "experiments" were quite varied. Prisoners were placed in pressure chambers and subjected to high altitude tests until they ceased breathing. They were injected with lethal doses of typhus and jaundice. They were subjected to "freezing experiments" in icy water, or exposed naked in the snow outdoors until they froze to death. Poison bullets were tried out on them, as was mustard gas. At the Ravensbrueck concentration camp for women hundreds of Polish inmates - the 'lapins' or 'rabbit girls' as they were called - were given gas gangrene wounds while others were subjected to 'experiments' in bone grafting. At Dachau and Buchenwald gypsies were selected to see how long and in what manner they could live on salt water. Sterilization experiments were carried out on a large scale at several camps by a variety of means on both men and women, for as an SS physician, Dr. Adolf Pokorny wrote to Himmler, 'the enemy must be not only conquered but exterminated.'"

"Dr. Samuel Rascher seems to have been responsible for the more sadistic of the 'medical experiments.' At the 'Doctors Trial,' the witness, Neff provided a description of the 'dry-freezing' experiment: 'Prisoners were placed naked on a stretcher outside the barracks in frigid weather in the evening. They were covered with a sheet, and every hour a bucket of water was

poured over them. The test person lay out in the open like this until the early morning. As the prisoner slowly froze, Dr. Rascher or his assistant would record temperature, heart action, respiration, and so forth. The cries of the suffering prisoner often rent the night.' An Austrian inmate, Anton Pacholegg who worked in Dr. Rascher's office has described 'high-altitude experiments.' 'I have personally seen through the observation window of the decompression chamber when a prisoner inside would stand in a vacuum until his lungs ruptured. They would go mad and pull out their hair in an effort to relieve the pressure. They would tear their heads and face with their fingers and nails in an attempt to maim themselves in their madness. They would beat the walls with their hands and head and scream in an effort to relieve the pressure on their eardrums. These cases usually ended in the death of the subject.'"

The above was the New Order of Nazism. Oligarchs of Wall Street, "the city" of London, Germany and elsewhere funded the rise of the Nazi party, and financed the holocaust.

The Robber Barons knowingly continued business transactions (often through third, "neutral" countries) throughout World War II with the worst mass murderers in history. Following the war, they shielded the perpetrators of this mass murder, having ensured, through every subterfuge, that their own complicitous role in this global atrocity would remain hidden, as they engineered further global malevolence elsewhere, and to this day.

Where is the concern for human rights, where is the concern for democracy? What is the real agenda of the US vote opposing this resolution which is so crucial that it has united Iran, Israel and Syria in support of this same resolution? It is ominous that the 50 abstentions include the EU countries, Georgia and Ukraine, as these were the countries that suffered the horrific nazi onslaught in World War II, and many of which now host powerfully resurgent Nazi movements.

Ukraine's Svoboda party has deep roots in the nazi OUN led by Stefan Bandera, one of the worst Nazi war criminals. Under the leadership of the OUN Bandera, the German intelligence service prepared several assassination attempts against President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, attempts which were, fortunately aborted.

This UN Third Committee Resolution provides a warning of the possible direction of global political and military developments, if the lessons of history are not heeded. Will the oligarchs, again drive us into another World War in their insane gluttony for profits?

EPILOGUE

The Nazis were finally defeated, largely by the Soviet Union's desperate and heroic effort. As eloquently described by William Shirer:

"On December 6, 1941, General Georgi Zhukov, who had replaced Marshall Timoshenko as commander of

the central front but six weeks before, struck...The blow which this relatively unknown general now delivered with such a formidable force of infantry, artillery, tanks, cavalry and planes, which Hitler had not faintly suspected existed, was so sudden and so shattering that the German army and the Third Reich never fully recovered from it...For the first time in more than two years of unbroken military victories the armies of Hitler were retreating before a superior force....That was not all. The failure was greater than that. 'The myth of the invincibility of the German army was broken....December 6, 1941 is another turning point in the short history of the Third Reich, and one of the most fateful ones. Hitler's power had reached its zenith; from now on it was to decline, sapped by the growing counterblows of the nations against which he had chosen to make aggressive war.'"

Related content:



1.

NEO-NAZISM: United Nations Anti-Nazi Resolution and Falsification of History

On December 19, 2011, in an extraordinary vote, Iran, Israel and Syria united in support of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/66/460 on "Inadmissibility of Certain Practices That Contribute to Fuelling Contemporary Forms of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related...

2. Glorifying Nazism in the Baltic States

Shoigu Warns Against Glorifying Nazism Punishment for denying the former Soviet Union's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, known as World War Two in the West, must be inevitable. A statement to this effect was made by Sergei Shoigu,...



3.

The Rising Tide of Neo-Nazism

There is a grotesque development in the EU in attempts to "normalize" or popularize Nazism. The Prague Declaration is a sinister falsification of history which has encouraged attempts to legitimize the rebirth of Nazism now spreading throughout Europe.

4. Why the US and the EU back Baltic Nazis

The Russian delegation in the UN General Assembly has proposed a draft resolution against the of inciting racism and Nazism. The document condemns any racial or national discrimination and any attempts to reevaluate the outcome of WWII and glorify those...

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<http://www.globalresearch.ca/combating-the-glorification-of-nazism/5365424>

Francis to probe role of 'Hitler's pope' Pius XII

By: JOHN FOLLAIN, *The Times*, January 19, 2014 12:34PM

POPE Francis wants to open the Vatican's secret archives on Pope Pius XII and the Holocaust before deciding on sainthood for the controversial wartime

pontiff, accused by critics of having turned a blind eye to the extermination of 6m Jews.

Abraham Skorka, an Argentinian rabbi and friend of Francis, said he discussed Pius XII with the Pope during a week he

spent in September at St Martha's House, the papal residence. It was the first time a pope and a rabbi have lived under the same roof in the Vatican.

Asked whether Francis would open the wartime archives, as Jewish leaders have long demanded, Skorka, 63, told The Sunday Times: "The Pope is consistent with all he said as a cardinal, and as pope he will undoubtedly make happen what he said he would do when he was a cardinal."

"What we said to each other was between us, but I believe that yes he will open the archives ... The issue is a very sensitive one and we must continue analysing it."

The revelation came as the Pope prepares for a trip in May to Israel, Jordan and the West Bank that will include visits to Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

"Francis wants to open a window for hope," said Skorka, a biophysicist who is rector of the Latin American Rabbinical Seminary, and who plans to accompany the Pope.

"Our dream is to pray before the Western Wall", the holiest place where Jews can pray, "and in Bethlehem, to show that it is possible for people of the two different faiths to pray there, and to talk to each other."

The Pope's friendship with Skorka, and his closeness to Jews in Buenos Aires when he was a cardinal, have prompted expectations that Francis will attempt to put relations between Catholics and Jews on a fresh footing.



Wartime Pope Pius XII, shown in this June, 1951 file photo. Picture: AP Source: Supplied

Clarifying the role of Pius, a controversial figure who headed the church from 1939 until 1958, is an important part of that. Skorka said that had to be done before deciding whether Pius, declared "venerable" in 2009 - the second of the four stages that culminate in canonisation - should continue along that path.

Skorka said the Pope still held to the views about Pius that he expressed in the book, *On Heaven and Earth*, that the two men published together in 2010 when Francis was still Cardinal Bergoglio.

In it, the future pope wrote: "Opening the archives of the Shoah [Holocaust] seems reasonable. Let them be opened up and let everything be cleared up. Let it be seen if they could have done something [to help] and until what point they could have helped."

"If they made a mistake in any aspect of this we would have to say: 'We have erred.' We don't have to be scared of this - the truth has to be the goal."

Jewish organisations, including Israel's Holocaust museum, the Yad Vashem, have asked for Pius's path to sainthood to be frozen until researchers are allowed to study the archives, made up of thousands of documents.

Many Jewish groups say Pius stayed silent on the Holocaust and failed to condemn the Nazis. The Vatican has insisted Pius saved many Jews by hiding them in religious institutions and that he believed speaking out publicly would serve only to provoke more measures against them.

John Cornwell, author of *Hitler's Pope*, welcomed the opening of the archives, saying: "It may clarify at last to what extent Pius really did work behind the scenes to help Jews during the war."

"Until now the evidence is thin and at best ambiguous in support of Pius the secret hero."

He said the archives might also explain why the pontiff failed to condemn the Nazis and the Holocaust. "Was he silent for fear of greater reprisals? Or was he simply indifferent to the fate of the Jews? There are no personal records available that reveal his thinking."

Skorka said the Pope was keen to further the dialogue between Catholics and Jews begun by the Polish-born John Paul II, who in 1986 became the first pope to pray in a synagogue. In 1993, full diplomatic relations were established between the Vatican and Israel.

During a visit to Israel in 2000, John Paul visited Yad Vashem and the Western Wall, where he left a handwritten plea asking forgiveness for Christian persecution.

His German-born successor, Benedict XVI, also visited Israel but he provoked anger among Jews when he reinstated the British bishop Richard Williamson who had denied that millions died in the Holocaust; he had previously been excommunicated after being ordained without Vatican permission.

For Jewish leaders, the present pope's friendship with Skorka points to change. No previous pope, they say, has been so personally involved with Jews before his election.

"For Pope Francis, this is just part of his life. He was a regular in [the synagogue]. It's an intimacy based on experience," said Rabbi Noam Marans, head of inter-religious relations for the American Jewish Committee, a New York-based policy group.

When he and Francis shared their meals in September, Skorka found himself saying special blessings in Hebrew before meals were served for the Shabbat, the Jewish holiday; the Pope said "Amen" at the end of them.

"It was a very special moment, we shared spiritual moments and we respected each other," Skorka said, quipping: "Francis was my mashgiach" - a reference to the person responsible for making sure that kosher rules are respected in restaurants or other businesses.

The Times

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/francis-to-probe-role-of-hitlers-pope-pius-xii/story-fnb64oi6-1226805207813>

Israelis Hate Being Called Nazis, So They're Banning the Word "Nazi"

[ADAM WEINSTEIN](#) on [GAWKER](#), BAD IDEAS, Thursday 9:37am, 9 January 2014

Call Israelis "the strongest democrats in the Middle East." Call them complex and fractious. Call them militarized tools with racist streaks who expand their territory at the expense of peoples they consider inferior. Only don't call them Nazis, because they will totally throw you in jail!

Israel was founded, in part, to give Jews of the world a safe haven from the sort of anti-Semitism that found its lowest expression in the Nazis' extermination programs. Since then, what with their universal military service and wars and secret assassination squads and crazy settlers and bizarre policing

practices of Palestinians and their own Arab citizens, Israelis have had to suffer through every undergraduate activist's discovery of reductiveness, dramatic irony, and shock value: "The Nazi-haters are acting like Nazis!"

It's a provocation the Jewish State is one step closer to banning entirely, [the New York Times reports](#):

Parliament gave preliminary approval on Wednesday to a bill that would make it a crime to call someone a Nazi — or any other slur associated with the Third Reich — or to use Holocaust-related symbols in a noneducational way. The penalty would be a fine of as much as \$29,000 and up to six months in jail.

Weirdly, Israelis who actually have some experience with Nazis are not so sure that "Never Forget" and "Don't Fucking Say That or We'll Arrest You" are entirely compatible:

...many suggest such episodes call for a public awareness campaign, not criminalization.

"You have to build it by educational process, by the spirit of public debate, what you can say publicly and what you cannot," said Avner Shalev, director of Yad Vashem, a Holocaust memorial and museum. "I would prefer to create this kind of atmosphere that things are not done or not said or not expressed in this way. Societies know how to do it."

But the Times touches on a bigger problem with criminalizing references to Nazis: Everybody does it, especially us Jews!

...younger people have also been heard using the Hebrew word shoah — which literally means catastrophe but is generally reserved for the Holocaust — to describe an

everyday disaster like a botched relationship or a messy kitchen...

Dov Lipman, a rabbi and a Parliament member from the centrist Yesh Atid Party who is one of the bill's sponsors, said he was frequently called a Nazi during the 2011 demonstrations in Beit Shemesh, when he was trying to protect schoolgirls from attacks by religious mobs who considered their dress immodest...

...a lawmaker from the left-wing Hadash Party... suggested during the debate that perhaps Mr. Netanyahu himself "should be put in jail" for comparing Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the former Iranian president, to Hitler.

This is just absurd. Hitler probably would have sent Bibi and Mahmoud to the ovens together. Shit, am I gonna get denied an Israeli visa for writing that? Fucking Nazis.



[Photo credit: AP]

<http://gawker.com/israelis-hate-being-called-nazis-so-theyre-banning-th-1502556509>

Belgian Jews thank France for Dieudonne crackdown Anti-semitic comedian was forced to abandon his national tour following intervention by French government

By [JTA](#) January 17, 2014, 5:49 pm

Leaders of Belgium's Jewish community rallied outside France's embassy in Brussels to thank the French government for its efforts to keep an anti-Semitic comedian from touring.

The demonstration Wednesday was organized by the CCOJB umbrella group representing French-speaking Belgian Jews. Some 70 people showed up, police told the Belga news agency, bearing signs reading: "Thank you, France."

Organizers said the French government deserved praises for its efforts to prevent the anti-Semitic comedian Dieudonne M'bala M'bala from taking his show, *The Wall*, on a nationwide tour.

France's highest court banned Dieudonne's debut in the western city of Nantes on Jan. 9. The comedian has been convicted several times for inciting racial hatred of Jews through trivialization of the Holocaust.

"Freedom of expression is an important principle but Holocaust denial is not an opinion," CCOJB President Maurice Sosnowski said through a megaphone at the demonstration. "It's an offense. One must fight the impunity" of those who spread such ideas. A number of Jewish figures have criticized the ban

on Dieudonne as an infringement on basic freedoms. Jack Lang, a Jewish former French minister of culture who heads the Arab World Institute, has told French media that he opposes the court's ban because he found it too limiting. Lang, a former professor of law, called the ruling "a major regression" that "regrettably mixes the administrative branch with the judiciary."

On Jan. 11, Dieudonne announced he would abandon the show, entitled "The Wall," in favor of a new show, "Asu Zoa," which would be devoid of anti-Semitic content.

But AFP, the French news agency whose reporter saw a sneak preview of the cancelled show, reported the shows were almost identical except for "very extreme examples of anti-Semitism."

On Thursday, the *Le Monde* daily reported that Dieudonne -- who is already under investigation for suspected tax fraud -- may be thrown out of the theater he is renting in Paris, *Main d'Or*, because he has no licence to operate it.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/belgian-jews-thankfrancefordieudonnecrackdown/#ixzz2qi2ZWWeG>

NEW REPUBLIC

"Nazi" Is a Bad Word. Banning It in Israel Would Be Worse.

MARC TRACY @marcatracy

Israel's parliament is [moving](#) toward banning the use of the word "Nazi" and criminalizing comparisons of people to Nazis. Many prominent politicians, including the attorney general, [oppose](#) the bill, while its supporters argue that the

Holocaust was a unique historical event and that comparisons to it cheapen it. "What I'm asking," its sponsor told the *New York Times*, "is, please put away this special situation that has to do with our history."

Is this a good bill? The short answer is easy: Of course not. Speech is good. Restricting speech is bad. Even as the National Security Agency [thinks up](#) ever more clever ways to spy on what we are saying and writing—shout-out to the folks in Fort Meade somehow reading this on my unsaved Word document!—the United States remains a global leader in upholding this truism. Israel's approach isn't that different from Germany's (where the Nazi Party is banned) or France's (where Bob Dylan was [charged](#) with allegedly insulting Croats). The law would not be out of place in most democracies. But that doesn't make it right.

The question of whether it is okay to call Jews or Israelis Nazis is more complicated and interesting. Nazi analogies are always fraught, their deployment frequently a sign of flailing desperation or ulterior motive on the part of the deployer; there's a reason we have phrases like [Godwin's law](#) (which states that Internet arguments, no matter the topic, are virtually certain to include Nazi analogies if they go on long enough) and [reductio ad Hitlerum](#) (coined, I learn from Wikipedia, by Leo Strauss!). In Israel, the comparison is problematic twice more: Because the Jews were in many ways the Nazis' most important victims, and because the contingent circumstances of Israel's founding cannot be understood without reference to the Holocaust.

But it seems to me that the Holocaust's uniqueness should actually make it an extremely useful heuristic for understanding the world, even and especially in an Israeli context. We can use its special awfulness to wake up to events in our own time that might be less but still plenty awful. Reasonable adults, after all, understand that to compare someone to a Nazi—even, off-the-cuff, to call someone a Nazi—need not be an argument that the person in question is the equivalent of a Nazi. (As for unreasonable adults who *do* mean to argue such equivalence, they can be dismissed and disgraced. Again, see: free speech.) Similarly, reasonable Israelis might shun anti-Semites who are eager to paint the comparison while simultaneously appointing to

themselves the burden not to resemble the Jews' greatest persecutors. A healthy Israeli society would assimilate legitimate critiques and better itself.

In a 1991 *New York Review of Books* [essay](#) reprinted in his new book, *My Promised Land* (which, disclosure, my boss Franklin Foer blurbed), Israeli journalist Ari Shavit offered the following thoughts on the comparison after guarding a Palestinian internment camp in Israel-occupied Gaza:

I, too, who have always abhorred this analogy, who have always argued bitterly with anyone who so much as hints at it, I can no longer stop myself. The associations are too strong. They break through when I see a man from Pen Number 1 call through the fences to a man from Pen Number 2 to show him a picture of his daughter; or when the young man who has just been arrested awaits my orders with a mixture of surrender and panic and quiet pride. And when I merely look around at people in pens, in cages.

Like a believer whose faith is cracking, I go over and over again in my heart the long list of arguments, the list of the differences. There are no crematoria here, I remind myself, and there was no conflict between peoples there. Germany, with its racist doctrine, was organized evil, its people were not in danger, and so on.

But then I realized that the problem is not in the similarity—for no one can seriously think that there is a real similarity—but that there isn't enough lack of similarity. The problem is that the lack of similarity isn't strong enough to silence once and for all the evil echoes, the accusing images.

As the bill goes to a committee, Knesset members should keep Shavit's nuanced distinction in mind: The analogy can responsibly serve to point not to the similarity, but to the troubling lack of a lack of similarity. It is telling that one prominent opponent of the bill is the director of Yad Vashem, Israel's official Holocaust memorial and museum. Sometimes, "never forget" has to mean "never forget."

<http://www.newrepublic.com/article/116247/israels-nazi-ban-would-be-big-mistake>

Freedom of speech debate sparked by draft law to ban use of 'Nazi' in Israel Bill would impose fine and jail sentence on anyone using the word other than in certain educational or artistic contexts

Associated Press in Jerusalem, theguardian.com, Friday 17 January 2014 21.10 AEST



Nazis arresting Jews in Warsaw, Poland, in 1943: Israel is home to about 200,000 concentration camp survivors.
Photograph: Hulton-Deutsch Collection/Corbis

An Israeli draft law that would criminalise the use of the word Nazi in most cases has sparked a debate on [freedom of speech](#).

Seven decades after the formation of the state of [Israel](#), memories of the extermination of millions of Jews during the [second world war](#) permeate virtually every aspect of life in Israel. Public figures and interest groups frequently invoke the genocide to score political points, and the word and Nazi symbols have slipped into Israeli discourse over the years.

The bill would impose a fine of 100,000 shekels (more than £21,000) and six months in jail for anybody using the word or symbols from [Adolf Hitler's](#) Third Reich in a "wrong or

inappropriate way". Educational settings would be exempt, as would certain artistic performances, said Shimon Ohayon, the bill's sponsor.

The Knesset gave preliminary approval to the measure on Wednesday, but it has to pass three more readings and committee discussions before becoming law. A similar effort in 2012 failed at the committee stage.

Ohayon, from the hardline Yisrael Beiteinu party, said the law would put Israel on a par with other nations battling antisemitism. He acknowledged enforcement would largely rely on violations being reported to police.

"We want to prevent disrespect of the [Holocaust](#)," said Ohayon. "We allow too many freedoms, which are taking over in a way that is harming us."

Opponents say the measure endangers freedom of speech in a country that frequently asserts a claim to being the only democracy in the Middle East.

"Week after week you want to shut mouths and harm freedom of expression," said Zehava Galon, leader of the opposition Meretz party.

Six million Jews were murdered in the systematic Nazi effort to kill all the Jews of [Europe](#). Created in 1948 in the shadow of the war, Israel provided a haven for hundreds of thousands of refugees liberated from Nazi death camps. Today, it is home to about 200,000 survivors.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/17/israel-freedom-speech-draft-law-ban-nazi>

Bill to ban Nazi symbols passes first hurdle Proposal sails through preliminary Knesset reading despite attorney general's objection

By Jonathan Lis | Jan. 16, 2014 | 3:14 AM |



Under MK Shimon Ohayon's proposal depicting the Yellow Star of David 'for any purpose other than education or documentation' will be illegal.

The bill that would ban the use of Nazi symbols passed its preliminary reading in the Knesset Wednesday, over the objections of Attorney General Yehuda Weinstein, who said it raised constitutional problems.

The bill, submitted by MK Shimon Ohayon (Likud-Yisrael Beiteinu) received 44 votes, with 17 MKs voting against and 12 abstaining.

The bill, which was approved by the Ministerial Committee for Legislation on Sunday, seeks to forbid the use of the word "Nazi" or symbols associated with the Holocaust or the Nazi

regime, like the swastika or the yellow star, for any purpose other than education or documentation. Violators would be subject to up to six months' imprisonment and a fine of up to 100,000 shekels (\$28,700).

Before the ministerial panel debated the bill, Weinstein submitted his legal opinion in which he wrote, "Not all behavior that offends the public deserves to be made a crime." According to Weinstein, the proper place to cope with the misuse of Nazi symbolism is in the realm of education and information.

"Is it proper in a democratic country to ban an entire world of images from the public discourse to protect people's feelings?" he wondered in the letter, adding, "Given the centrality and importance of the constitutional right to freedom of expression, any restriction on it must be examined meticulously and with exceptional caution."

Weinstein noted that existing legislation provides a response to the heart of the phenomenon, and he cited a series of examples. He added, "The definitions of 'Nazi name-calling' and 'Nazi symbol' are very broad, vague and subject to interpretation. This ambiguity could have a chilling effect and prevent the use of phrases that were not meant to be forbidden, or include under a criminal ban behaviors meant to be dealt with in the public sphere."

<http://www.haaretz.com/news/national/.premium-1.568845>

Bill to ban Nazi symbols, name-calling, advances

Transgressors would face six-month prison term and NIS 100,000 fine

BY **MARISSA NEWMAN** January 12, 2014, 9:47 pm [16](#)



A member of the extreme anti-Zionist Naturei Karta ultra-Orthodox sect in the Meah Shearim neighborhood in Jerusalem. May 2 2011. Photo credit: Nati Shohat/Flash90.

A key ministerial panel approved a bill on Sunday that would disallow any use of Nazi and neo-Nazi symbols and slogans, and would make any illegitimate use of the word "Nazi" punishable by law. The legislation would be the most far-reaching hate crime law yet introduced in Israel, carrying a six-month prison sentence and NIS 100,000 (\$28,000) fine for offenders.

Sunday's approval by the Ministerial Committee for Legislation means the proposal has coalition backing and a better chance of making it through the Knesset.

The proposed law is expected to be brought to a vote in a preliminary reading in the Knesset plenum on Wednesday.

The bill, sponsored by Likud MK Shimon Ohayon, would prohibit the word "Nazi" in contexts other than "for the purpose of learning, documentation, scientific study or historical accounts."

Using words that sound like "Nazi" to indirectly refer to someone as such, would also be subject to penalization.

"Insulting someone by expressing the wish, hope, or anticipation for the fulfillment of the Nazis' aims, or expressing sorrow or protest that they were not accomplished — [is] forbidden," the bill reads.

The proposed legislation would also prohibit wearing the kind of gold six-pointed star required of Jews by the Nazis, as well as striped suits similar to those worn in the Nazi concentration camps, and would ban the swastika and other Nazi-related symbols.

Though Europe has strict laws against using Nazi symbols, Israel has none, instead prosecuting those who use "Nazi" as an epithet under incitement laws.

The use of Nazi symbolism in Israel, where it is freighted with extra significance, is considered taboo and has often aroused public anger. Though rare, extremists have used the symbols both to paint their foes as evil, as with a poster of Yitzhak Rabin in a Nazi uniform used at a 1994 rally, and themselves as Holocaust victims.

In 2011, a number of ultra-Orthodox children were dressed up in concentration camp uniforms, complete with yellow star, to

protest a looming army draft. The move drew harsh condemnation from the wider public.

"Unfortunately, the phenomenon of using Nazi symbols and epithets has grown in recent years. The intolerable ease with which the day-to-day usage of these concepts as part of public and political discourse, and with blatant disregard for the feelings of Holocaust survivors and their descendants, is reprehensible," the explanatory text of the bill read.

Israel must prohibit the use of Nazi symbols, just as many European countries do, Ohayon stressed.

"As long as Israel does not prohibit such use of [Nazi] symbols, we cannot complain against such phenomena," he said.

MKs Meir Sheetrit (Hatnua), Boaz Toporovsky (Yesh Atid), Dov Lipman (Yesh Atid), and Robert Ilatov (Yisrael Beytenu) co-sponsored the bill.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/bill-to-ban-nazi-symbols-name-callingadvances/#ixzz2qp5XqRoL>

Israel's Efforts to Limit Use of Holocaust Terms Raise Free-Speech Questions

By JODI RUDOREN January 15, 2014



Dov Lipman, a rabbi and a sponsor of the bill, has had the word Nazi flung at him. Rina Castelnuovo for The New York Times

JERUSALEM — Israel is on the brink of banning the N-word. N as in Nazi, that is.

Parliament gave preliminary approval on Wednesday to a bill that would make it a crime to call someone a Nazi — or any other slur associated with the Third Reich — or to use Holocaust-related symbols in a noneducational way. The penalty would be a fine of as much as \$29,000 and up to six months in jail.

Backers of the law say it is a response to what they see as a rising tide of anti-Semitism around the world as well as an increasing, casual invocation of such terms and totems in Israeli politics and even teenage trash talk.

"We have to be the leader of this battle, of this struggle, in order to encourage other countries," Shimon Ohayon, the lawmaker sponsoring the bill, said in an interview. "We, in our land, can find enough words and expressions and idioms to express our opinions. What I'm asking is, please put away this special situation that has to do with our history."

But critics, including some with deep connections to the Holocaust, say the proposed law is a dangerous infringement on free speech and an overreach impossible to enforce.

Though they, too, have been horrified by the recent appearance on Facebook of a digitally altered photograph of the finance minister in an SS uniform, the donning of yellow-star patches by Orthodox Jews demonstrating against an expanded military draft and the accusations that the government's treatment of African migrants is comparable to Hitler, many suggest such episodes call for a public awareness campaign, not criminalization.

"You have to build it by educational process, by the spirit of public debate, what you can say publicly and what you cannot," said Avner Shalev, director of Yad Vashem, a Holocaust memorial and museum. "I would prefer to create this kind of atmosphere that things are not done or not said or not expressed in this way. Societies know how to do it."

The bill, which has been much debated here since its backing by a crucial committee of the governing coalition last week, is the latest clash involving Israel's insistence on being both a Jewish state, where the Holocaust has special significance, and a democratic one, where free speech is a paramount principle and minority positions are protected. It also reflects how Israel continues to grapple with the imprint of the Holocaust on its culture and identity, as the atrocity passes from living memory to history.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other politicians [routinely invoke the Holocaust](#) in warning against the Iranian nuclear threat and in emphasizing that the Jewish people now have an army to protect them.

Yet those leaders are also wary of their state being seen as simply a response to the slaughter of six million Jews, pointing out that the Zionist movement predates World War II and that the Jewish presence in the land of Israel dates back thousands of years.

Many Jewish Israelis make high-school pilgrimages to Auschwitz and other death camps. Yet younger people have also been heard using the Hebrew word shoah — which literally means catastrophe but is generally reserved for the Holocaust — to describe an everyday disaster like a botched relationship or a messy kitchen.

The Israeli bill comes amid an [uproar over the quenelle](#), a hand gesture that some see as an inversion of a Nazi salute and that has been popularized by a French comedian widely considered anti-Semitic.

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/16/world/middleeast/israelseffortstolimituseofholocausttermsraisefreespreechquestions.html?_r=0

Israel considers banning its citizens from calling each other Nazis

[PRI's The World](#), Reporter [Daniel Estrin](#), January 17, 2014 · 3:00 PM EST

In Israel, it may soon be illegal to call someone a Nazi.

Israeli lawmakers are considering a bill that would make Nazi name-calling and trivializing the Holocaust a crime — one that

could land you in jail. The so-called "Nazi bill" passed its first major reading this week in the Israeli parliament.

Many countries in Europe outlaw Holocaust denial and Nazi-inspired speech. But why would the Jewish state even need such a law?

In Israel, the Holocaust is a fresh and living memory. The country comes to a standstill once a year as a siren wails to commemorate the six million Jews killed in World War II. People in Israel are extra-sensitive about the Holocaust. Still, Holocaust-related slurs are not uncommon.

"Your grandparents helped the Nazis kill my family. And today you are helping today's Nazis. Shame on you," screams one Jewish settler at pro-Palestinian Israeli and foreign activists in a videotaped confrontation. On the other side, some pro-Palestinian activists have compared Israel's treatment of the Palestinians to the Nazis' treatment of Jews.

Often, lawmakers in Israel invoke Nazi imagery for a whole host of ills.

Holocaust jokes are common in the country, and in casual conversation, some Israeli Jews will flippantly call a mini-disaster in their lives a "Holocaust." "Holocaust survivors are living among us here, and we are hurting them," said lawmaker Shimon Ohayon, who proposed the Nazi bill. "It is really harmful for them. And we want to prevent this kind of actions in Israel."

Holocaust imagery has been an especially evocative tactic used by ultra-Orthodox Jews, particularly when they've felt their traditional way of life is under attack from Israeli society. Two years ago, ultra-Orthodox protesters wore striped prison uniforms and yellow Stars of David mimicking Jewish concentration camp prisoners.

Yoelish Kraus, who belongs to a fringe religious group that rejects the secular Jewish state, collects protest posters that the Ultra-Orthodox community has used. One, from the early 1980s, features a swastika, in protest of an Israeli archaeological dig of Jewish graves. Another compares a police chief to Hitler for his gruff handling of ultra-Orthodox street protesters.

Kraus' grandfather survived the Nazi death camps; the Holocaust is simply a part of his lexicon. When he and other ultra-Orthodox Jews have demonstrated in the streets, he said, Israeli security officers have often used tear gas and violent tactics. He said it has reminded them of the Holocaust. In those protests, Kraus said that an Israeli officer will often say, "What do you want from me? I am just following orders."

According to Kraus, protestors will respond, "Adolf Eichmann said the same thing." Eichmann was one of the organizers of the Jewish genocide in Germany.



Credit: REUTERS/Sebastian Scheiner/Pool OP/JK
Israeli protester wearing a yellow Star of David patch similar to those the Nazis forced Jews to pin to their lapels.

Dov Lipman, an American-born rabbi and a lawmaker, backs the Nazi bill and insisted, "I want every child growing up in this country to know that to call anyone that name in any kind of a personal attack is a criminal offense, you can sit in jail for it. Let that be a part of the process of education in the country, as well."

Lipman said he himself was called a Nazi, when he protested ultra-Orthodox Jewish attacks on young girls who were thought to be dressed immodestly.

"I was surrounded and being called a variety of names, including Nazi," Lipman said. "As the grandson of a Holocaust survivor, I actually remember thinking to myself, 'My goodness, their grandparents might have survived the Holocaust together with my grandparents.' We have lost all sense of proportion, we have had a breakdown of values. This is what this is all about." **[It is a moral and intellectual bankruptcy of a mindset founded on a lie! – ed. AI.]**

Critics of the bill say it limits free speech. Israel's attorney general says Nazi symbols and epithets are offensive, but just because they offend the public, that doesn't mean they should be criminalized.

A similar effort to curb Nazi name-calling in the Jewish state failed in 2012.

<http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-01-17/israel-considers-banning-its-citizens-calling-each-other-nazis>

Before you ban 'Nazi,' stop trivializing the Holocaust

Let's outlaw telling children Holocaust horror stories and brainwashing them with death-camp visits before anything else.

By Benny Ziffer | Jan. 17, 2014 | 8:00 AM

Only in a country of boors could a law whose purpose is to remove a few common curses from the lexicon spark so much opposition. Judging by the excitement that gripped the social media, one would conclude that nothing is dearer to the hearts of young Israelis than the ability to curse others freely. A plethora of mocking comments could be read this week, and all of them led to the conclusion that the ban on use of the word "Nazi" as a form of verbal abuse was seen as a severe infringement on individual freedom.

I must confess that, for me at least, it would take a great deal of psychological effort to cleanse our speech of all kinds of curses that I periodically hiss through clenched teeth at moments of outrage, such as "May you die (or may you burn) at Hitler's black grave." That's what people said in the neighborhood where I grew up. I also recall angry adults yelling "What is this, Auschwitz?" when, for instance, the line at the health clinic was especially long.



The bill meant to prevent the trivialization of the Holocaust completely misses its target.

Photo by Eran Wolkowski

Yet the law is aimed not at naive expressions like these, but rather at truly intolerable, downright kitschy, uses, in the form of comparisons with the Holocaust and Nazism at demonstrations and protests by the left, the right and various other pressure groups that want something from the state.

Asylum seekers from Africa protest that they're being mistreated? Hey, it's a Holocaust. The ultra-Orthodox claim they're being injured? Let's go, another Holocaust. In my view, there was something unacceptable even in protests by elderly Holocaust survivors, of the state's failure to adequately provide for them, that used Holocaust symbols on T-shirts and caps printed by the efficient public relations firm that volunteered to help them. It really does trivialize Holocaust victims when their singular catastrophe is turned into a routine metaphor that's ostensibly appropriate for any injustice to any group of people whatsoever.

Nevertheless, it truly is impossible to rejoice at such a law, and I confess that I personally find it repulsive – though not for the semifacetious reasons generally offered on social media. My revulsion derives from the cumulative disappointment that is the lot of many members of my generation, who were born shortly after the establishment of the state and without asking for it were fed on the poisoned conduit of the Holocaust as if by intravenous drip.

Next came the ugly political manipulations of the Holocaust, perpetrated by left and right alike, each for its own reasons. And now, in our old age, we've reached the third stage, the worst of all, in which even what is termed "trivializing the Holocaust" has become terribly trivialized. And now I'll explain what I mean.

When I say "the poisoned conduit of the Holocaust," I'm referring to the fact that our childhood was spent in the shadow of the Eichmann trial, and the liberty that all and sundry took of filling our brains with descriptions of atrocities, without any consideration for the fact that this could do mortal damage to our childish souls. I believe the damage done then to an entire generation of children who were forcibly exposed to atrocity stories is what should have been curtailed by law.

This unlimited exposure to atrocity among children of the first generation of the state is, in my view, what created many of the serious ills that we cry about today.

Even that miserable statement (in my view) by Yeshayahu Leibowitz, who called the settlers "Judeo-Nazis," caused enormous damage. Had there been a law then of the kind they're trying to pass now, perhaps this word – which caused a completely unnecessary schism and unnecessary hostility between people, who found themselves forced to choose between affiliation with absolute evil and absolute good – would never have been said. Who the Judeo-Nazis were was clear. And who were the absolute good? Clearly, they were Yeshayahu Leibowitz and all those who followed in his footsteps by calling the settlers "Nazis."

In other words, the left also damaged itself by affixing the term "Nazis" to the settlers. It damaged itself primarily because it thereby became the refuge of the self-righteous, for whom the very fact that they weren't settlers ostensibly sufficed to make them righteous. Or to put it another way, the moment there are absolute evildoers in the other camp, you don't have to make any great effort to be good. And all this could have been avoided had they come up then with the bill they are advancing now, too late.

Those responsible for trivializing the Holocaust are politicians who arrogate for themselves the right, asserted back then by people such as Menachem Begin, for whom the pain of the Holocaust was a first-person experience, in order to imitate them by continuing to use the terminology of victimhood – which, as noted, was authentic with Begin but is completely empty for people like Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Yet the new bill, naturally, doesn't apply to the trivialization of the Holocaust these two figures perpetrate when they sow fabricated fear of a new Holocaust in their speeches.

Thus this bill, which was meant to prevent the trivialization of the Holocaust, completely misses its target. Instead of dealing with the unacceptable practices that lie at the root of this trivialization – including the irreversible damage done to

children's souls by unbridled Holocaust horror stories and the brainwashing they undergo as teens whose peak is the trip to the death camps in Poland – the law addresses only the fringes of the fringes of this trivialization.

Or to put it another way, is it any wonder that Israelis are aggressive and completely lacking in restraint when for years it's been dripped into their brains that if they don't stand up for themselves, they will suffer the fate of those who were

thrown into the gas chambers? Isn't it obvious that such aggressive creatures, whose entire world of the imagination rests on second- and third-hand Holocaust trauma, would resort in moments of outrage to imagery from the world of their imaginary traumas? So first, let's please disconnect the poisoned conduit from their brains.

<http://www.haaretz.com/weekend/weekend/.premium-1.569060>

In Israel, bid to outlaw the word Nazi sparks freedom of expression concerns

January 17, 2014, Associated Press



FILE - In this Dec. 31, 2011 file photo, Orthodox Jewish children, wearing a Star of David patch and uniform similar to those the Nazis forced Jews to wear, attend a rally in Jerusalem's Mea Shearim neighborhood. A bill moving through Israel's parliament that seeks to criminalize use of the word Nazi has sparked a debate on freedom of speech in a state that was founded out of the ashes of the Holocaust and where public figures are known to invoke the murder of millions of Jews for political purposes. AP Photo/Bernat Armangué, File. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JERUSALEM – An Israeli draft law that would criminalize the use of the word Nazi in most cases has sparked a debate on freedom of speech in a state that was founded out of the ashes of the Holocaust.

Seven decades later, memories of the extermination of millions of Jews during World War II permeate virtually every aspect of life in Israel. Public figures and interest groups frequently invoke the World War II genocide to score political points, and the word and Nazi symbols have slipped into Israeli discourse over the years.

The bill would impose a fine of 100,000 shekels (nearly \$29,000) and six months in jail for anybody using the word or symbols from Adolf Hitler's Third Reich in a "wrong or inappropriate way." Educational settings or artistic performances would be exempt.

The Knesset gave preliminary approval to the measure on Wednesday, but it still must pass three more readings and committee discussions before becoming law. A similar effort in 2012 fell in committee amid opposition.

Its sponsor, Shimon Ohayon from the hard-line Yisrael Beitenu party, said the law would put Israel on par with other nations "battling anti-Semitism." He acknowledged enforcement would largely rely on violations being reported to police.

"We want to prevent disrespect of the Holocaust," said Ohayon, the bill's sponsor. "We allow too many freedoms which are taking over in a way that is harming us."

Opponents say the measure endangers freedom of speech in a country that takes pride in being a democracy in a volatile region dominated by monarchies and authoritarian leaders.

"Week after week you want to shut mouths and harm freedom of expression," said Zehava Galon, leader of the opposition Meretz party.

Six million Jews were murdered in the systematic Nazi effort to kill all the Jews of Europe. Created in 1948 in the shadow of the war, Israel provided a haven for hundreds of thousands of refugees freshly liberated from Nazi death camps. Today, it is home to about 200,000 aging survivors.

Preserving the memory of the Holocaust has become a central tenet of Israeli identity. Students learn about the event from a young age and thousands of high school pupils make an annual pilgrimage to Auschwitz and other Nazi death camps in Europe to forge a personal link to the murder of millions of Jews.

The country comes to a standstill on Israel's annual Holocaust remembrance day, when Israelis reflect for a moment as a siren sounds nationwide. Visiting foreign leaders are routinely brought to Israel's Holocaust memorial to directly confront the dimensions of the nightmare, and the nation's military leaders hang posters of a famous flyover by the Israeli air force over Auschwitz in 2003.

However, unlike other nations scarred by the Holocaust, such as Germany and France, Israel does not have a law specifically barring the use of Nazi symbols and they have crept into society.

In the most noteworthy example, protesters at a tumultuous Jerusalem demonstration brandished pictures of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in a Nazi SS uniform in the months before he was killed. Combined with calls for Rabin's death and hard-liners branding him a traitor, critics charged that the climate of incitement emboldened Rabin's assassin to shoot him.

Ultra-Orthodox Jewish demonstrators have donned yellow Nazi-style Star of David patches to protest government policy and shouted "Nazis" at Israeli police who try to break them up. Jewish settlers have worn the patches as Israeli soldiers removed them from settlements to be evacuated. Sports fans have been heard taunting players with the slur "Nazi."

The Holocaust also has routinely been invoked — some say exploited — for political aims. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu frequently compares Iran's nuclear ambitions to Nazi Germany. Tehran denies it is seeking atomic weapons, as Israel and its allies allege. Some Israeli doves have also

compared Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and its treatment of the Palestinians to Nazi behavior.

Many experts said they don't see a need for such a law in Israel. Israeli historian Tom Segev said Israelis already treat the legacy of the Holocaust with the gravitas it deserves. He also called into question how the law would be enforced and the feasibility of throwing anyone who mentioned the word "Nazi" into jail.

Robert Rozett, from Israel's Holocaust memorial Yad Vashem, said education and public figures should guide society's relationship with the symbols.

"Through education, through the example of our leaders, cultural and political and others, people would understand that they should not use these symbols when they don't belong," he said.

<http://www.foxnews.com/world/2014/01/17/in-israel-bid-to-outlaw-word-nazi-sparks-freedom-expression-concerns/>

Israel moves to ban the word 'Nazi' and other references to the Third Reich other than for education purposes

- Calling someone a Nazi could lead to jail sentence and £20,000 fine
- Use of Star of David in context of Holocaust would be banned
- Bill has reached first reading, still has two more readings to become law
- Attempts on similar bill were shot down years ago on free speech grounds

By [LUKE GARRATT](#)

PUBLISHED: 14:28 GMT, 16 January 2014 | UPDATED: 14:29 GMT, 16 January 2014

Israel has passed the first step on the road to more severe banning of the use of Nazi symbols and offensive ideology.

The ban would stop the use of all Nazi symbols and expressing remorse for the fall of the Nazi regime, and would make calling someone a Nazi illegal, with a punishment of up to six months in prison and a fine of 100,000 shekels (around £20,000).

In addition, the law would ban the use of the Jewish Star of David symbol when used in the context of the internment camps or in reference to the Holocaust.

The bill has passed its first reading, but still has two more readings before it can become a law.



Even the Star of David could be banned, if used in the context of the atrocities committed in WWII

The first reading of the bill, submitted by MK Shimon Ohayon passed largely unopposed, receiving 44 votes for and 17 MKs voting against.



General Attorney Yehuda Weinstein, who had reservations about the possible ban

The bill was approved on Sunday by the Ministerial Committee for Legislation, meaning that it stands a better chance of becoming a law because it has the backing of the coalition government.

An effort to pass a similar bill happened a few years before, but was voted down because many believed the existing laws were tough enough, and worried that newer, tougher laws might affect free speech.

The bill says the word 'Nazi' would be banned for anything other than 'for the purpose of learning, documentation, scientific study or historical accounts.'

Also, using words that sound like 'Nazi' to indirectly refer to someone as an insult would also incur punishment.

The bill reads: 'Insulting someone by expressing the wish, hope, or anticipation for the fulfillment of the Nazis' aims, or expressing sorrow or protest that they were not accomplished is forbidden.'

'Unfortunately, the phenomenon of using Nazi symbols and epithets has grown in recent years. The intolerable ease with which the day-to-day usage of these concepts as part of public and political discourse, and with blatant disregard for the feelings of Holocaust survivors and their descendants, is reprehensible.'

It received objections from Attorney General Yehuda Weinstein, saying that it might raise constitutional problems. He said: 'Not all behavior that offends the public deserves to be made a crime.'

'Is it proper in a democratic country to ban an entire world of images from the public discourse to protect people's feelings?'

'Given the centrality and importance of the constitutional right to freedom of expression, any restriction on it must be examined meticulously and with exceptional caution.'

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2540581/Israel-moves-ban-word-Nazi-references-Third-Reich-education-purposes.html>

Israeli government to back bill banning use of Nazi symbols

By Jonathan Lis | Jan. 10, 2012 | 1:04 AM |

What would you do if someone called you a "kike"? How would you respond to this racist remark?

Etgar Keret's father, who had to hide from Nazis during World War II, was presented with this question at a train station in Norway more than 30 years ago. Keret explains his father's retorts to the group of Norwegian drunks in ["Sometimes 'Nazi' Is the Right Word."](#) an op-ed in the New York Times on January 17.



Illustration: Nazi slurs Photo by Eran Wolkowski

Keret wrote the article in response to an Israeli [bill that would ban the use of Nazi symbols and the word "Nazi."](#) The bill passed a preliminary reading in the Knesset this past week. He summarizes the bill's passing, writing, "The [Israeli] government views the word as a weapon of mass destruction no less lethal than an Iranian nuclear bomb, and so it insists on Israel's basic right to protect itself from the threat."

He goes on to describe two alternative futures for the State of Israel. In the first, the country is almost exactly the same as it currently is, but the Nazi bill has passed, outlawing its utterance:

"This other Israel would also be sunny, with golden beaches, roadblocks in the territories, targeted killings

and rockets hitting the southern towns. The only difference between this new Israel and the current one would be that in the new Hebrew language that would be spoken there, you could say anything except 'Nazi,' 'fascist' and 'anti-democratic.' Wouldn't that be a better place to live than our current Israel?"

In his second hypothetical Israeli reality, Keret asks his readers to exercise their imaginations. The word "Nazi" is permitted "but the government genuinely wants a peace accord and its members do not treat the Palestinians like 'shrapnel in your butt' — as our economy minister, Naftali Bennett, recently put it — but rather as neighbors seeking freedom and self-determination."

The readers' imaginations are asked to be stretched even further:

"The government gives serious consideration to African refugees' appeals rather than locking them up in camps while Knesset members like Danny Danon and Miri Regev call them 'a cancer,' or 'infiltrators,' and use racial epithets not unlike those my parents were subjected to in that miserable war in which my grandparents were murdered by you-know-who."

The "Brave New Israel" that Keret hopes readers would prefer is the one that "strives for peace and defends human rights regardless of religion, race or gender." But he blatantly points out the Israeli government's desire for the other version.

So, which reality would you rather be in, if you were called a "kike" by a group of drunken racists?

"What my father did, according to the Knesset members who support the 'Nazi' ban, was a criminal act that justifies a prison sentence," writes Keret. "And in their Brave New Israel, it's worth noting, the racist Norwegians would have been well within their rights."

<http://www.haaretz.com/news/national/1.569281>

How 'Quenelle' Salute Creator Dieudonne Built Bridge to Anti-Semitic Far Fight *Hatred for Jews Unites Foes of French Establishment*

By [Robert Zaretsky](#), Published January 03, 2014

The comedian Dieudonné M'bala M'bala, according to French authorities, is under investigation for inciting racial hatred. They have also urged city officials to consider barring

Dieudonné from public performances during his upcoming tour.



Not Funny: French comic Dieudonné Mbala-Mbala, shown here with basketball star Tony Parker, maintained his cachet with celebrity friends, even as he has spiralled into anti-Semitic alliances with far right hatemongers.

Prodding the government to act was the video clip of Dieudonné's current show in Paris, when he mentions the name of Patrick Cohen, a journalist (and antagonist) who happens to be Jewish. Smiling, Dieudonné sighs: "When I hear Patrick Cohen talk, I say to myself... the gas chambers... what a pity."

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Rarely has the meaning of "mourir de rire" — to die laughing — taken on so dark a hue.

Whether God gave us this comedian, as his name suggests, is a question best left to theologians. But leave it to historians to discuss how France's past has given this man to us. The comic's career reflects not just the nature of political discourse in France, but also reveals the practical and ethical puzzles that its political parties face as they attempt to respond to it.

The child of a mixed marriage — his mother is French, while his father is from Cameroon — Dieudonné first won celebrity two decades ago as part of a comedy duo. Partnering with his childhood friend Élie Semoun, the child of a Moroccan-Jewish family, the two men — a large man with a cherubic face side by side with a slight fellow with angular features — lampooned the everyday racism that blacks and Arabs confronted in France. The duo was a smash hit, but their partnership would soon founder. (Semoun no longer recognizes his former friend, living as he does in a "world of hate.")

From the theater, Dieudonné drifted to the political stage. Determined to oppose a candidate from the racist and anti-Semitic Front National, he ran for office in the city of Dreux in

1997, but received less than 8% of the vote. Clearly, winning applause was one thing, quite another was winning votes.

Yet Dieudonné persisted: in 2002 he ran an even more disastrous legislative campaign in a Paris suburb against the Socialist candidate — none other than Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the man who would have his own tragi-comic turn at a New York hotel a decade later.

At this point, Dieudonné, depending on one's perspective, either careened off the tracks or with a greater head of steam kept on them. Unable to gain traction on the political left, Dieudonné executed a stunning volte-face and embraced the very political ideology that, just months before, he had vigorously combatted. In 2003, dressed as an Orthodox Jew, Dieudonné strode onto the stage of a popular television show, gave a mock Nazi salute and shouted "IsraHeil!"

Three years later, he joined the Front National's annual "Bleu, blanc, rouge" celebration — a visit returned by Jean-Marie Le Pen, who as godfather, presided over the baptism of Dieudonné's fourth child. Sandwiched between these events was a show at the legendary Zénith theater in Paris, where Dieudonné welcomed on stage the equally legendary Holocaust negationist Robert Faurisson. Finally, in 2009, Dieudonné demonstrated that, at least in politics, the third time is not necessarily the charm: he ran on an anti-Zionist ticket with another negationist, Alain Soral, for the European legislative elections, winning less than 2% of the vote.

All the while, Dieudonné has been hauled into court more than half a dozen times; the charges, ranging from defamation to incitation to racial hatred, share the same obsession: the Jew. The people he considers to be "the world's greatest swindlers" — no need to name names — are also the subject of a popular ditty he penned. Based on the popular song "Chaud cacao" ("Hot Chocolate"), we now can whistle along to "Shoahananas," or as Dieudonné insists with an innocent grin, "Chaud Ananas" ("Hot Pineapples.") For those wondering about the pineapple-costumed adults at Dieudonné performances, you now know why they are not France's answer to our Wisconsin cheese heads.

Of course, a six-foot tropical fruit is already an unusual sight, but even more so is one demonstrating the "quenelle." As the world recently learned, the quenelle is the odd gesture — an extended right arm slanted towards the floor, the left arm stretched across the chest — for which Dieudonné claims paternity. The salute has blossomed both on-line and on soccer fields: a succession of French athletes from Tony Parker to Nicolas Anelka have performed the quenelle in order to signal their... well, their what?

This is where things get fuzzy.

Dieudonné insists the gesture is simply a French raspberry, aimed at "the system." Obviously, this claim begs the question of its deeper significance for Dieudonné if the Jews, as he suggests, own and manipulate "the system." It also ignores the context of the gesture — which many critics insist is an inverted Nazi salute — used by Dieudonné to punctuate his racist jibes and anti-Semitic innuendos. A number of athletes who replicated the gesture, ignorant of its import, seem sincerely angry to have been caught with their shorts down.

The real danger is that Dieudonné is also pulling down the government's shorts. There is no reason to doubt Dieudonné's anti-Semitism, just as there is good reason to worry about the ideological bridge he has built to France's traditional far right. But that bridge carries less traffic than many critics believe. Dieudonné's sketches have gone viral, to be sure. Yet this no more means anti-Semitism is rampant in France than that Belieberism has infected the United States. Instead, it means that Dieudonné has transformed himself into a cultural phenomenon, attracting the inquisitive as well as the inane. To bar his live performances would be both useless — his real base is the virtual "dieudosphère" — and, far worse, counterproductive. Clowns have shorter runs, in general, than martyrs.

Contact Robert Zaretsky at feedback@forward.com

<http://forward.com/articles/190257/howquenellesalutecreatordieudonnebuiltbridge/?p=all#ixzz2qvH9A200>

Is 'Quenelle' Backwards Version of Nazi Salute? Popular French Reverse Slang Offers Clues to Odious Gesture

By [Philologos](#), Published January 19, 2014, issue of [January 24, 2014](#)

By now you may think you've heard or read all you want to about the [quenelle](#), the double hand movement that was popularized by the French comedian Dieudonné and has been all over the news since the French soccer star Nicolas Anelka performed it after scoring a goal in a game in England on December 28, 2013. Denounced by its would-be banners as a disguised Nazi salute, and defended by its practitioners as a harmless thumbing of one's nose at authority, it has turned the traditional debate over freedom of speech into a debate over freedom of gesture.

Let us leave this debate for the editorial pages. Rather, let's ask, first: Why should pointing one arm diagonally downward with its fingers extended while touching that arm's shoulder with the opposite hand be considered a Nazi salute? Second: Why should this gesture be called a *quenelle*, which is the name of a kind of French dumpling? And third: Where did this dumpling get its name?

Let's start with the last of these questions. A [quenelle](#) is a dumpling of ground meat or fish commonly associated with the region of Lyon; traditionally made with a filling of pike, it should have, in the words of [one food commentator](#), "an ethereal melt in your mouth deliciousness mingled with a hint of sustenance, consistency, and richness." The *quenelle* was not originally, however, a Lyonnaise dish. The word arrived in France, according to my Larousse Dictionnaire Étymologique de la Langue Française, via Alsace in the 18th century as a Frenchified form of *knödl* — the same German word for "dumpling" that has given us our beloved Jewish *kneydl*, aka matzo ball.

There's no mystery about that. Neither is there much about how Dieudonné's *quenelle* got its name. The comedian himself bestowed that on it, when he started using it in his routines nearly 10 years ago. Although the culinary *quenelle* is generally squat like most dumplings, it sometimes takes a thinner, elongated form that inspired Dieudonné, comparing it to a condom, to coin the phrase *glisser une quenelle*, to "give the finger" to someone. Applied by him to the gesture he invented, both word and gesture caught on.

But why this particular gesture? This *would* appear to be a mystery — or anyway, I haven't been able to find any explanation for it. Permit me to suggest one of my own.

Since at least as far back as the 1970s, French has had a form of slang known as *verlan*, a word that is a reversal of *l'envers*, which in the expression *à l'envers* means "inside out" or "upside down." And indeed, Verlan works by turning words upside down. If *femme* means "woman" in French, a woman in Verlan is a *moeuf*. If a *flic* is a policeman, then a *kuelf*, which becomes *keuf*, is one in Verlan. Almost any word can be reversed in Verlan (or even re-reversed, as when *keuf* becomes *feuk*), which is especially widely used by the young and the marginalized — the same population for whom Dieudonné, as an anti-establishment comic, has claimed to speak. Like many such argots, Verlan enables speakers from these groups to feel they are being "cool" (*looc* in Verlan) by outwitting the "squares" who do not understand them.



Not So Beau Geste: The controversial 'Quenelle' hand gesture may have its origins in a form of French slang called 'verlan.' GETTY IMAGES

And now consider the *quenelle*. It consists of two movements. One is the stiff arm angled downward, with the fingers outstretched. Is this not a "Verlanization" of the Nazi "Sieg heil!" in which the stiff arm and fingers were angled upward? It is the physical equivalent of saying *moeuf* instead of *femme*. But, you ask, what about the other movement of the *quenelle*, in which the hand of the unextended arm is placed on the shoulder of the extended one? This does not

appear to be part of an upside-down Nazi salute, which was commonly given, as can be seen in photographs of *sieg-heiling* Germans, with the arm that was not saluting hanging by one's side. To "Verlanize" that arm, one would have to hold it up in the air rather than place its hand on the shoulder of the saluting arm.

But wait. Look at photographs of Nazi rallies in which Hitler is returning the saluters' salutes. Where is *his* other hand? In all the photographs of him saluting that I have been able to find, it is always in the same place: not hanging at his side, but resting diagonally on his belt or across the bottom of his shirt. A "Verlanization" of this would be precisely to lay one's nonsaluting hand across one's shoulder, with the angle formed by one's elbow identical to, but in the opposite direction of, that formed by Hitler's.

Was Dieudonné aware that he was "speaking" Verlan when he invented the *quenelle*? The only one who could answer that question is Dieudonné — if, that is, you could get an honest answer from him. In any case, if he wasn't consciously "Verlanizing" the Hitler salute, he was following an unconscious pattern of thinking that came from Verlan. A harmless thumbing of one's nose at authority? You have to be pretty *teub* (that's Verlan for *bête*, which means dumb) to believe that.

Questions for Philologos can be sent to:

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<http://forward.com/articles/190967/isquenellebackwardsversionofnazisalute/#ixzz2qvHedU7S>

Basketball Star Tony Parker Apologizes for 'Nazi' Quenelle Salute Hoops All-Star Says Unaware of Anti-Semitic Meaning

By [Reuters](#), December 30, 2013

San Antonio Spurs guard Tony Parker apologized on Monday after a three-year-old photo surfaced of him making the same anti-Semitic gesture that has landed former France striker Nicolas Anelka in trouble.

Known in France as a "quenelle," the gesture is said to be a reverse Nazi salute and has been made famous by French comedian Dieudonné, who started using it in 2005.

"While this gesture has been part of French culture for many years, it was not until recently that I learned of the very negative concerns associated with it," Frenchman Parker said in a statement released by National Basketball Association's Spurs. "When I was photographed making that gesture three years ago, I thought it was part of a comedy act and did not know that it could be in any way offensive or harmful."

"Since I have been made aware of the seriousness of this gesture, I will certainly never repeat the gesture and sincerely apologize for any misunderstanding or harm relating to my actions."

The photo of Parker, a French national team member and three-time NBA champion, shows him making the hand gesture with Dieudonné. Anelka made the controversial gesture after scoring a goal for his English Premier League soccer team West Bromwich Albion on Saturday. He is facing an FA investigation.

<http://forward.com/articles/190090/basketball-startonyparkerapologizesfornaziqu/#ixzz2qvGRIZ8q>

French Soccer Star Nicolas Anelka Makes 'Anti-Semitic' Quenelle Gesture After Goal Flashes Quasi-Nazi Salute After Scoring for West Bromwich

By [Forward Staff](#), December 28, 2013

A French soccer star celebrated a goal Saturday by flashing the so-called quenelle salute popularized by comedian Dieudonné Mbala-Mbala, who has been accused of anti-Semitism.



Controversial Salute: Nicolas Anelka, center, celebrates his goal. He later flashed the 'quenelle,' a gesture reminiscent of the Nazi salute. GETTY IMAGES

Nicolas Anelka made the controversial gesture after scoring the first of two goals for his West Bromwich Albion team against West Ham United in England's Barclays Premier League.

Anelka, a former star for Chelsea who has been photographed with Mbala-Mbala, said he was

responding to the French government's consideration of banning the comedian for stoking hatred.

West Brom said it was not intended as an anti-Semitic act, while Anelka tweeted: "This gesture was a special dedication to my friend Dieudonné," [according to the BBC](#)

French Sports Minister Valerie Fourneyron criticised Anelka on Twitter. She wrote: "Anelka's gesture is a shocking provocation, disgusting."

Named after the word for a pastry, the quenelle has stoked serious controversy in France since first being used by Mbala Mbala in 2005.

Roger Cukierman, head of the CRIF umbrella group of Jewish organizations, [described the quenelle](#) as a "Nazi salute in reverse" in a complaint made to French President Francois Hollande.

Mbala-Mbala has countered by threatening to sue prominent Jewish critics.

<http://forward.com/articles/190020/frenchsoccerstarnicolasanelkamakesantisemit/#ixzz2qvGkqhY8>



Reverse Nazi salute costs English soccer team sponsorship

Gesture by West Brom forward Nicolas Anelka considered by some to be anti-Semitic leads sponsor with Jewish co-owner to not renew support.

By [Haaretz](#) | 22:36 20.01.14 |

<http://www.haaretz.com/news/sports/.premium-1.569627>

Thanks to Bocage and to Google translation...

-----Original Message-----

From: Bocage

Sent: Tuesday, 21 January 2014 9:02 AM

To: Bocage

Subject: 4601 Oradour: "Beaucoup de zones d'ombre"

L'interview de l'ancien Waffen SS de 88 ans inculpé pour avoir participé au massacre d'Oradour n'avait pas plus tôt été diffusée que des rescapés répondaient à ce témoignage, les uns, les habituels accusateurs, pour s'en indigner ("il dit qu'il n'a pas tiré mais ils disent tous la même chose: personne n'a tiré"), mais d'autres ont réagi de manière beaucoup, beaucoup plus intéressante. Voyez à la minute 0:55, où s'exprime un Claude Milord, de l'Association des familles des victimes d'Oradour:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzer_azbmB0

<START> C'est très important que la justice passe. Nous sommes toujours en quête de vérité et de savoir "Pourquoi Oradour?" et qu'on punisse les coupables. Il y a beaucoup de zones d'ombre sur le déroulement du massacre. Il y a eu la volonté de cacher cette ignominie par l'enfouissement à la hâte des corps qu'on pouvait encore identifier ou autres...

<END>

"Il y a beaucoup de zones d'ombre?" Les révisionnistes, et spécialement Vincent Reynouard, ont apporté la preuve que la version officielle ne tenait pas. Lentement, lentement la vérité se fait jour, là encore...

----- Original Message -----

From: Bocage

Sent: Tuesday, 21 January 2014 9:02 AM

To: Bocage

Subject: 4601 Oradour : "Many gray areas "

The interview with the former Waffen SS of 88 years charged with having participated in the massacre of Oradour had not earlier been circulated as survivors responded to this testimony, some the usual accusers, to be indignant ("he said he did not shoot but they all say the same thing: nobody shot"), but others have taken much, much more interesting to see the 0:55 minute, which expresses Claude Milord, the Association of Families of Victims of Oradour.:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dzer_azbmB0

<START>It is very important that justice requires. We are always in search of truth and knowledge "Oradour Why?" and we punish the guilty. There are many gray areas on how the massacre. There was the desire to hide this ignominy by burying bodies in a hurry you could still identify or other...

<END>

"There are many gray areas?" The revisionists, especially Vincent Reynouard, have demonstrated that the official version not held. Slowly, slowly the truth comes to light again...

Why won't the world let the greatest freedom fighter of the 20th Century, Adolf Hitler, rest in peace?

Other Losses - Book and apology - War Crimes against Germany – UN still defines Germany as hostile state.

Published on Aug 21, 2013

This is the only authentic video version of an historic meeting in October, 2011 in Washington entitled *Peace For Germany*.

The participants at the meeting were Colonel Max Klaar, Bundeswehr, (retired); Major Merrit P. Drucker, United States Army, (retired) and James Bacque, author of *Other Losses*.

Their sole interest is to publish the truth about the fate of Germans and Germany under Allied rule after World War Two.

This video is the only one authorized by them.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MqnyAIOBylg>

See book at:

<http://www.talonbooks.com>

Hidden US Warcrimes against over 1 Million German POW's (Other Losses)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMRpZD...>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/Housekate...>

Mikhail Kalashnikov – the assistant apprentice of Hugo Schmeisser

By David Brockschmidt

Mikhail Kalashnikov, 10 November 1919 – 23 December 2013, was a Red Army soldier in World War Two. He was injured in the Battle of Bryansk, Russia, fighting against the German armed forces. He ended up in a Soviet military hospital and discussed with other wounded soldiers the inferiority of Soviet machine pistols compared to the superiority of the German machine pistols-MPs, with one exception, the Soviet MP designed by Major Spangin. According to German Eastern Front soldiers these rather primitive MP compared to the German MP40, also known as the Schmeisser, always worked, even if they got stuck in the mudd. So, high technology is not always the answer on the battlefield where reliability is upper most.

Hugo Schmeisser, with other weapon designers from the German town of Suhl, Thüringen, designed and invented the MP40 and other military rifles and pistols. His masterpiece was the MP44, of which nearly 500,000 were produced and used by the German defence forces between 1942-1945.

Kalashnikov collected an MP44 from a fallen German soldier on the Eastern Front and tried out its accuracy and fire power, which the Soviet weapon designers tested and found the results to be absolutely impressive, especially comparing them to their own Soviet weaponry – with the exception of the Spangin, which was primitive and simple but always worked. The same applied, of course, to the Russian T34 Tank.

Hugo Schmeisser, his research team, weapon designers and engineers, were taken prisoners-of-war by the American forces that occupied Suhl first and then that part of the occupation zone was handed back to the Soviets when Germany was divided into its four-power occupation zones, and Berlin also divided into its four occupation sectors. Suhl and the state of Thüringen became a part of the Russian occupation zones of Germany based on the Four-Power-Agreement sealed at Jalta, Teheran and Potsdam. Hugo Schmeisser and the whole Suhl weapons research team became German POWs and were sent off to the Soviet Union's POW camps. This is how Schmeisser and some of his colleagues ended up in a Soviet weapons research institute behind the Urals Mountains. Guess who else was working there? Mikhail Kalashnikov! Essentially Kalashnikov became the assistant apprentice of Hugo Schmeisser who then together refined the German MP44, which turned into the AK47.

In 1947 the AK47 became the standard MP weapon for the Soviet Army and so it is quite clear that the AK47 is solely based on the German MP44. In 1947 Kalashnikov said, 'The AK47 is entirely my invention and my design'. This statement, I believe, was made under pressure from the Soviet authorities, because in 2009 Kalashnikov admitted that 'without the help of Hugo Schmeisser I could not have designed and developed the AK47'.

Whenever it comes to copying or stealing intellectual property it is dressed up in nice words, for example: "This invention is based on/or inspired by". What this actually means is that a particular design and invention has been stolen and copied from the original designer, and in this case from Hugo Schmeisser.

In 1952 after his release from a Soviet POW camp Schmeisser returned to his hometown Suhl in where he died in the same year from pneumonia.

While we are musing over copycats and the stealing of intellectual property, let's also mention Major Usiel Gal, or as he was previously known, Gotthard Glas who was born on 15 December 1923, Weimar, Germany and died 7 September 2002 in the USA. He was a German Jew in the Israeli defence

force and the so-called inventor and designer of the famous Uzi machine pistol, which was and still is the standard weapon of the Israel Defence Force. Of course the Uzi MP is not Major Usiel Gal's invention but it was copied from a sub-machine pistol invented, designed and built in Czechoslovakia.



Schmeisser MP44



Kalashnikov AK47



Czech SA24



Uzi

The story repeats as the MP44 was the father of the AK47, the Czech SA24 was the father of the Uzi. After World War Two Czechoslovakia supplied a large amount of military equipment to the Israeli underground army Haganah-Irgun, which included the Czech SA24 and the German Messerschmitt BF109 fighter planes built in Czech aviation factories during World War Two for the German Luftwaffe.

I do understand that countries not only spy and steal from one another, especially during war-time, which is a matter of life and death. Countries also lie to one another and let me quote here the last US Secretary of Defence, Robert Gates, who said: 'Countries spy on one another and lie to one another other, that's how business is done'. What he forgot to add is that politicians also lie to their own people – that's how business is also done. The lies of the Gillard government in regard to the carbon tax is a prime example here.

I rest my case.